

26,000 FREE CITY FROM BLOCKADE; MORE SNOW NEAR

Holiday To-day Again Favors Attack on Huge Drifts Left by High Wind and Tractors.

TRACTION LINES OPEN

Staten Island Only Point Still Struggling for Connection With Other Boroughs.

STORM DEATH TOLL IS 12

Commissioner Leo to Ask \$1,000,000 Appropriation to Cover Estimated Cost—Warmer To-day.

Another Storm Coming Here on Wings of Gale

THE Weather Bureau issued a warning last night that another storm was sweeping over New York city from the southwest. This storm, which means more snow or rain, was centered over Norfolk, Va., at 9:30 last night and was moving toward this city at a rate which would bring it here early this morning.

Winds of gale force accompany the disturbance. The precipitation, whether of snow or rain, will not be as serious as that of Sunday. The temperature was expected to drop to twenty degrees below zero, but during the day considerably warmer weather is promised.

Twenty thousand men, aided by tractors, powerful motor truck ploughs, and the small but potent shovel, shook the twelve inch covering of snow yesterday from a large section of New York city's principal business and residential sections. The suburbs and less settled parts of the city are still snowed under, but are hourly emerging more and more.

The arteries of communication, railroads, subways, elevated and street lines are clear almost everywhere except in State Island, and even there much progress has been made. The opinion seemed to prevail everywhere, from the wholesale food district to the Fifth Avenue residential section, and from Brooklyn to The Bronx, that the storm which dumped a foot of snow on the entire city in so short a time did not create the only record. Never, citizens declared, has New York dug itself out quite so rapidly before.

Street Cleaning Commissioner John P. Leo gave much praise to the work of the peppy little tractors which caterpillar their way through drifts and stripped almost bare streets which appeared to be barred by snow banks. The fact that the labor situation is not nearly so tight as it was last year and during the years of the war also was given as a reason for the speedy attack on the snow, and Col. Leo is praised by business men for the speed with which he got men, shovels and ploughs on the streets before half the snow had left the clouds.

Trucks Delay Street Cars.
Last night at snow headquarters in the Municipal Building it was stated that in addition to the 5,000 regular drivers and street cleaners there were working in Manhattan 6,720 emergency men. In The Bronx 1,318 and in Brooklyn 1,470. Contractors supplied a total of 1,582 men, of whom 945 were in Brooklyn. In addition to the 400 trucks and ploughs and 180 tractors, the department has 921 contractors' cars at work. Queens reported 1,600 men, reserves and regulars, on the streets and Richmond had a smaller force busy.

Although the bulk of the snow still remains in piles or spread over things generally, many methods of disposal were tried. Snow was piled by the sun, tramped into slush by pedestrians, blown away by steam, flushed into sewers, thrown down manholes, dumped into rivers and generally given to understand that it was not wanted in New York. The only disasters to this were the children, and they were much too busy enjoying themselves in the parks to bother much about what happened to the snow in the main thoroughfares.

Although street car lines as a general thing were in operation, few of the travelling public took them seriously, or indeed, took them at all. As is usual, although the cars were ready to proceed, there were long lines of motor trucks and horse drawn vehicles on the streets, and the result was that the service moved with about the same celerity as a caterpillar. Motormen strewn adjectives on truck drivers and truck drivers upheld their end of the conversation with fervor and profanity.

Cleaning Up Food Districts.
Some of the fault appeared to lie in the fact that there really was in many cases no other place for the vehicles to go but on the car tracks, since the trolley sweepers had brushed the snow off the tracks and into a pile beside the road and householders had filled the road.

Continued on Seventh Page.

HOTELS BEAT JESSE JAMES, SAY TRAVELLING SALESMEN

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The International Association of Commercial Travellers Organizations has sent out letters to its 600,000 members requesting the names of hotels charging exorbitant rates and advising them to avoid hotels found profiteering.

"Jesse James was a piker in his palmist days when compared with some hotel managers," says the letter. "The travelling fraternity has the same weapon that brought down the price of other commodities, and the association therefore urges the recipient of the letter to refuse to patronize such hotels as are charging exorbitant prices for hotel rooms or food. You cannot bring down the prices unless you go to the proprietor, kick and let him know that you and the members of your craft intend to refuse to pay unreasonable prices."

J. H. Hineckley, director of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, which is federated with the International Association, said to-day:

"This campaign does not propose to call any strike. We are not a union. But we have a great number of names of hotels that are charging unreasonable prices, and we are requesting the men to send in additional names."

"If these hotels refuse to reduce their prices we send letters warning 600,000 members to avoid them. Of course, we request them to act together, as they will be effective only in that way."

FINDS 42 MODELS IN 1,837 BEAUTIES

Albert Tovell Picks Them for Fashion Show With Aid of Strong Arm Men.

HAS THREE HOUR ORDEAL

Estimates His Task Is Worth \$10,000 a Minute, but Gives Free Lecture.

In a monograph which he will write, to be entitled "Wild Women I Have Met or the Theory and Art of Giving Girls the Gate," Albert Tovell will set forth that the profession of selecting models for fashion shows is the most poorly paid on earth and that if his heart were not in his work he would insist that the next contract he signs must specify the price of his services at \$10,000 a minute.

Mr. Tovell is one of the three judges of fair women who on last Friday night were mowed down like corn when the doors of the Hotel Pennsylvania were thrown open to such women of this great city as imagined they had the necessary faces, figures, charm, coloring, type, grace, manner, carriage, vivacity and pep to fill the various garments which are to be of the essence of an exhibit of fashions on the roof of the hotel February 26 and for two weeks thereafter. He and his associates had advertised for a few models for the show. Almost 3,000 applicants responded and the evening ended in something between a riot and a battle royal.

Strong Arm Strategist.
So the selecting was adjourned to yesterday and to Unity Hall in West Forty-seventh street, where order was preserved by the simple strategy of placing a couple of strong arm men at an entrance door only sufficiently wide to admit one woman at a time.

Mr. Tovell, standing alone and unprotected at the other end of the hall, did what selecting was necessary. After three hours of waiting, selecting he picked twenty brunettes models and twenty-two blonde ones out of a possible 1,837.

According to a talk on the subject which he delivered after the forty-two models he picked had been duly photographed, outlined and told to report Thursday afternoon not later than 2:15, it is impossible to acquire the art of picking either through a long course of tuition or in the rough and tumble school of actual experience. It's a gift. It is Mr. Tovell's notion that no woman, unassisted by masculine intelligence and direction, either has or has had or can have the ability to select models from among women, according to Mr. Tovell, is that by which the picker perceives the potentialities in any applicant despite her scenic and sartorial makeup at the moment which Mr. Tovell explained, is in nearly all cases "perfectly horrid."

Unreserved Disposal.
"I make it a point," he said after he had been an hour and a half along this and cognate lines, "to insist that every woman who is engaged to appear at our fashion show shall place herself unreservedly, in respect to what she shall wear and how she shall wear it, in the hands of experts who are infinitely better qualified to decide these things for her than she is herself. The second principle upon which I insist is that no model engaged by us shall participate in any conversation whatsoever—absolutely any conversation whatsoever—with men who may visit the show for the purpose of attempting to engage our models in conversation. The third point I insist upon is that I am a horrible example of the poorest paid professional model in the world."

"Here during three hours this afternoon I have met and talked to and assessed the sartorial potentialities of 1,837 young and not so young women who are of less than no interest to me personally, and out of that number I have selected 42. The figures, unembellished by any further explanation, will indicate my state of mental exhaustion. So now I will conclude and go and take my usual afternoon's relaxation, which consists, since I am a man of very simple tastes, of walking about until I find the person whom I can possibly find, and then, following her, in a state of absolute mental contentment and refreshment, until she disappears into the doorway of her home or is arrested for having as honestly a face as that out in the streets."

PHOTO BY A. W. BROWN FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SEE FRANCO-POLE DOMINATION AIM

New Military and Economic Treaty Grips Central and Eastern Europe.

OBJECTIONS ARE RAISED

Great Britain Reported Protesting Harshness of Silesian Plebiscite Rules.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 21.

France's new military, economic and political agreement with Poland, details of which were transmitted to the allied Ambassadors to-day, already has aroused opposition to what some consider an attempt by France to dominate the affairs of Central and Eastern Europe. The New York Herald correspondent here is informed that Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador in Paris, has already entered a protest with the Council of Ambassadors against the harshness of the regulations for the forthcoming Upper Silesian plebiscite, which Great Britain considers must be modified "so as to give greater satisfaction to the German desire."

This protest caused surprise on the part of Polish officials here, who had not expected Great Britain to yield to German pressure regarding Upper Silesia, and it is generally believed that the plebiscite arrangements would not have attracted further attention if the new accord had given France almost a controlling interest in Poland's economic affairs.

The Franco-Polish accord calls for concerted action on all problems of external policy, reciprocal military aid in the event either France or Poland is attacked and a definite alliance to help each other in their work of economic restoration; but the most vital clause, according to the view of Polish officials, is that which contains the promise that the two countries shall consult before either signatory to the accord concludes a new political or military agreement affecting their present European policies.

The return to Poland of Prince Sapieha, Polish Foreign Minister, has been delayed until the new situation caused by the British protest has been determined in France. French Foreign Office, Poland meanwhile insisting that in view of German intrigues she cannot risk further concessions in connection with the Upper Silesian plebiscite.

SPRACKLIN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Canadian Minister to Be Tried for Killing Innkeeper

SANDWICH, Ont., Feb. 21.—A true bill charging the Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin with manslaughter as the result of the killing last November of Beverly Trumble, an innkeeper, was returned by the Ontario Grand Jury here this afternoon. While acting as a liquor license inspector Spracklin shot and killed Trumble during a raid on the inn made by officers. Spracklin declares he shot in self-defense, asserting Trumble was threatening him with a revolver when he fired the shot.

Shirley C. N. Anderson to-day denied a report that because of strong feeling in the border cities he had ordered the court room closed to all but attorneys, witnesses and the press.

SYRACUSE PUTS LID ON FREAK DANCING

Shimmy and All Animal Steps Now Criminal Offense.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SYRACUSE, Feb. 21.—Freak dances went under the ban here to-day when the Common Council passed an ordinance making it a criminal offense to dance the shimmy, the bunny hug, bear glide, alligator waddle and nearly all other animal steps. All that's left is the two-step, the one-step, the waltz and occasionally a modified fox trot.

The Chief of Police had asked the Aldermen to close the poolrooms at 11 o'clock to check the crime wave. The Aldermen did so, but went a step further by ordering dance halls closed at midnight and forbidding many of the new steps.

Continued on Third Page.

GREECE TO LOSE WHAT VENIZELOS GAINED FOR HER

Belief Much Territory Will Be Returned to Turkey After Parley.

REVISING SEVRES PACT

Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Greece Sit in Judgment.

KEMALISTS CRY VICTORY

Nationalist Delegate Wants Back Smyrna, Thrace and Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 21.

The allied conference which aims at settling the Near Eastern imbroglio held its first formal meeting this afternoon. There were present the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Greece. After the meeting the consensus in well informed circles was that an agreement probably would be reached that would favor the Turkish contentions that the Treaty of Sevres must be changed.

It was understood that Premier Lloyd George and Briand had reached an understanding which if approved by their colleagues would turn back to Turkey a considerable section of the new Greece gained by Venizelos in the Sevres treaty.

Bekir Samy Bey, Foreign Minister in the Nationalist Government in Ankara and representative of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, declared there would never be peace in the Near East "until the legitimate demands of the real representatives of the Turkish nation were gratified."

The meeting this afternoon followed a long day of conferences, in which Premier Lloyd George alternately roared and purled with the various delegations singly and together.

Kemal's Big Demands.
The representative of Mustafa Kemal Pasha was the last to arrive in London. Seen by The New York Herald correspondent to-night Bekir Samy Bey talked in the tones of a real victor. He said he had not only obtained the support of Italy and France, but that Italy had signed an agreement—and was already carrying it out—for the evacuation of Adalia. He said an agreement had been reached with France to evacuate Cilicia, the only obstacle to a final conclusion of the matter being Alexandretta. He demanded not only this port but also that the Greeks get out of Smyrna and Thrace and that Turkish sovereignty be confirmed over Constantinople, after which the Turks would be willing to negotiate for the internationalization of the Straits.

The alternative which the Kemalists, in common with the Sultan's representatives, threaten is equivalent to a holy war.

Realizing that it is England who is Greece's backer throughout the stand taken by the Allies against the Turkish delegates say frankly that not only will there be no peace in the Near East but no peace in India, as they will raise the Caliphate question in such a form that no Moslem will side against them.

Against this attitude on the part of the Turks the Allies undoubtedly aimed a certain degree of indignity among themselves this afternoon, but it is a unanimity that by no means covers all the points the Turks raise.

The Greeks declare that all they need to enable them to clean out the Kemalists from all Anatolia and to establish order throughout all Asia Minor is the right to raise funds in allied and neutral countries, which is now denied them under the embargo placed on them when King Constantine returned to the throne.

France May Swing Decision.
France has offered to get out of Cilicia and thus probably will hold the deciding influence in any action taken this week, but meanwhile her position is not clear. The Italians may be expected to take the advantage of every opportunity for the legitimate advancement of their own cause against Greek dominance of the Mediterranean. France, on the other hand, shows every disposition to support the Greek cause. Whether she will support Great Britain in backing Greece as against the Turks remains to be seen.

The Turks demand no concessions from either France or England except regarding Constantinople and the Straits. They confine their position to what they call undoubtedly Turkish peoples, and make no demands regarding Syria, Mesopotamia or Palestine.

The meeting to-morrow, then, probably will devote whether the Allies decide to yield unanimously to the Kemalists' demands or whether Premier Lloyd George will succeed in inducing them to let Greece have a further chance, with Italy well high hostile to such a proposal and the French at least only perfunctorily approving.

Mr. Venizelos insists he is here on a strictly informal basis, and while he is willing to advise his successor in office, the Premier of Greece has not called on him. The veteran Greek statesman, whom President Wilson called the wisest of men, was seen by The New York Herald.

Continued on Third Page.

Theft of Liquor Held to Be Not Criminal

ATLANTA, Feb. 21.—Thieves may steal your liquor without fear of prosecution. That is what Judge John D. Humphries of the Fulton Superior Court ruled to-day at the trial of a city detective charged with stealing liquor from a self-confessed bootlegger.

The Judge ruled that liquor has no legal status and cannot be protected by the laws, consequently one cannot be arrested for stealing it. He said that the owner of liquor might prosecute as a violation of the prohibition law, but not for stealing.

BILL DUE TO PASS TO PAY RAILROADS

Preliminary Vote of Senate Indicates Victory on Final Test To-day.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Proposal to Postpone Action in Favor of Agricultural Bill Also Defeated.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.

Approval by the Senate to-morrow of the legislation authorizing partial payment to the railroads of the Government guarantee, totalling \$400,000,000, under the railroad law, was foreshadowed during consideration of the measure in the Senate to-day. In a test between the partial payment bill and the agricultural appropriation bill, the Senate by a vote of 36 to 35 refused to allow the railroad bill to be set aside for the agricultural bill.

Later the Senate rejected, by a vote of 59 to 14, an amendment by Senator Kirby (Ark.) to repeal the guarantee provision in the law. It also defeated, 60 to 7, a proposal by Senator Trammell (Ila.) to reduce the amount of the guarantee from 5.5 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Further indication that the Senate will approve the measure, which already has passed the House by a large majority, was displayed when Senator Townsend (Mich.), in charge of the bill, obtained unanimous consent for a final vote at 5 o'clock to-morrow, the agreement also providing for curtailing debate by several hours before the roll call in its final passage.

The advocates of the bill, which was reported to the Senate by the Inter-State Commerce Committee, with only one dissenting vote, that of Senator La Follette, are so sure of its enactment that they will allow its opponents most of the time for debate.

A characteristic attack on the railroad executives was made by Senator La Follette, in which he charged them with juggling their accounts that they made a false showing as to operating expenses, and therefore were able to fasten upon the Government a larger payment under the guaranteed return than the roads are really entitled to under the law.

They have unlawfully and dishonestly bilked the earnings," Senator La Follette said with dramatic emphasis, "and are here with unclean hands asking for a further gratuity, which must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers."

Only a few Senators stayed in the chamber while Senator La Follette was talking, a fact upon which he commented in acerbic terms. He charged that a powerful railroad lobby had been exerting its influence for the legislation and said that its work "was not always confined to the corridors of the Senate."

Later, he said, "the Senate went mad at the request of the railroads and seems ready to grant any request the railroads make." He attacked the transportation act as "an abomination" and said that "Wall Street is running the railroads."

TRIES FLIGHT ACROSS U. S. WITHIN 24 HOURS

Lieut. Coney Leaves San Diego for Jacksonville.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 21.—Lieut. William D. Coney of the Ninety-first Aero Squadron, left at 7 o'clock to-night from North Island aviation station in an attempt to fly to the Atlantic coast within twenty-four hours.

The only scheduled stop in his 2,070 mile flight is at Dallas, Texas.

Lieut. Coney carried as food four pounds of chocolate and two bottles of hot coffee.

SPEAKER GETS NO RAISE.

Vice-President Also Is Refused Increase in Salary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Vice-President and Speaker of the House are not to receive salary increases.

Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill to increase their salaries from \$12,000 to \$15,000 have been rejected from the bill by the conference. It was said that Speaker Gillett opposed the increase because it applied to him alone without giving increases to other House members.

Continued on Third Page.

FORBIDS FARE RISE UNTIL NEW TRANSIT PLAN IS PERFECTED

Amendment to Gov. Miller's Bill Effectually Blocks Hylan's 8 Cent Cry.

JUST TO STOP CLAMOR

Anent Johnson Question Is Asked if Mayor Can Get No Local Talent.

BOTH SIDES INTERESTED

Sending to California to Procure Fighter Against Bill Makes Hit in Albany.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Feb. 21.

Gov. Miller's traction bill will be amended this week to provide specifically and finally that the new commission, which is to undertake the task of restoring real transit in New York, shall not increase any fare until the completed plan of readjustment has been perfected.

This is the answer of the legislative leaders to the Tammany-Hylan charge that the Governor proposes to ride roughshod over the city administration and impose an eight cent fare on the public.

The announcement in New York to-day that Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California has been engaged by Corporation Counsel O'Brien, at the instance of Mayor Hylan, to direct the fight against Gov. Miller's transit bill caused considerable comment here among both friends and opponents of the plan. The Governor summed up his comment in two sentences.

"Is there so little talent in support of their side of their proposition that they have to go to California for help?" he asked. "I thought they were opposed to outsiders interfering."

Amendments Are Ready.
Senator Knight, chairman of the Public Service Committee of the upper House, and Simon L. Adler, majority leader of the Assembly, who will handle the Governor's bill, issued to-night the following statement:

"We will at some time later in the week offer several amendments to the public service bill introduced in the Legislature by us on Wednesday last. To save an additional reprint of the bill none of these will be offered until we have all of them prepared."

"One of the proposed amendments which we will offer will be to Section 29, at the end of the first paragraph, on page 38. It will read as follows: 'Provided, however, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Transit Commission shall not increase any rate, fare or other charge except as may be provided in a plan of readjustment adopted under the provisions of Section 5 of this chapter.'"

Section 5 is the one which lays down the detailed plan of procedure for the commission in dealing with the whole transit problem. It provides that the commission shall undertake the combination, readjustment and unification of the existing system so that service may be increased and improved to the fullest possible extent.

Under this section the city is to recover funds from the operation of the railroad sufficient to insure that the stock issued by the city for subway construction may be exempted in computing the debt incurring power of the municipality. This opens the way for more subway.

Further provision is made in section 6 for the revision of existing franchises on real values, for the surrender of unnecessary leases and for the city giving its consent.

Other Changes Are Not Vital.

The agreement to amend the bill was reached early this evening after a long conference. What other changes than the one indicated by Messrs. Knight and Adler are to be made is not known, but it is understood are not of vital importance.

The amplification of section 6 restricting the commission's power to raise fares does not alter the bill in any essential, and is designed merely to meet the clamor raised in New York by the Tammany politicians who are bent on dragging the whole subject into politics.

The Governor has said repeatedly that no one had the slightest intention of rushing down to New York and raising fares the moment the bill was passed; the fare question was purely incidental, and that in reality fares had been lowered instead of raised. Under the proposed amendment no temporary increase in fares can be made pending readjustment.

Instead of accepting this assurance, however, Mayor Hylan and his associates have kept up their 8 cent fare cry. If the proposed amendment the leaders will rob the New York politicians of their main prop.

JOHNSON WILL LEAD HYLAN TRANSIT FIGHT

Hearst Influence Seen in Californian's Selection.

John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, announced yesterday that he has engaged the services of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California to represent the city in the fight which the Hylan administration proposes to make against Gov. Miller's plan for a State commission to bring order out of chaos in the New York transit transit. The choice, the Corporation Counsel said, was made upon the advice of Mayor Hylan.

Senator Johnson telegraphed his acceptance to Mr. O'Brien, and is expected in New York to-morrow for conferences with Mayor Hylan's advisers concerning the fight. His first appearance is expected to be at the public hearing upon

Continued on Fourth Page.

First Corn Day in Illinois to Aid Europe a Success

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Twenty-six hundred bushels of corn, the gift of Woodford county farmers for the starving of Europe and Asia, were loaded in cars at Eureka today on the first of scores of "corn days" to be observed in Illinois, it was reported to-night to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Corn shelling machines were set up in the main streets of the town and the cobs were sold to add to the relief fund.

HARDING'S FISCAL POLICY OUTLINED

Payne-Aldrich Tariff Rates to Be Reenacted Early in Session.

REVENUE REVISION NEXT

Permanent Tariff Law to Await Period of Stabilized Conditions.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.

President-elect Harding has given tentative approval to a tariff and revenue revision programme which calls for a virtual reenactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff rates of 1909 early in the special session of the new Congress as stopgap or emergency legislation. Representative Fordney (Mich.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said to-day on his return from a conference with Mr. Harding.

The general programme of Mr. Harding, according to Mr. Fordney, is for the enactment of the emergency tariff law as the first work of the new session, probably by May 15, followed by a complete revision of the revenue laws, and then the framing of a permanent tariff law.

The proposed tax on final retail sales as a substitute for the excess profits tax does not meet the approval of the President-elect, although he favors the prompt repeal of this latter, the committee chairman said.

Wilson Veto Discounted.
The plans which will be discussed in Senate and House, leaders in conference this week take into account the almost certain fact that the Fordney emergency tariff bill on farm products cannot be legislated into law at this session of Congress because of the expected veto of President Wilson.

The emergency legislation of the new Congress, Mr. Fordney believes, could be enacted through a resolution reviving the Payne-Aldrich rates with certain amendments to care for the unusual situation confronting the farmers of the country, thus including some of the main points of the Fordney bill before the present Congress. The resolution also would carry a provision to compensate for the present exchange situation, which would in reality make the rates considerably higher than those imposed in 1909. The suggestion, Mr. Fordney, which was made to the President-elect, was that the tariff duties be based on the wholesale price of the imports in American dollars in this country and not their value in foreign coin in foreign countries.

The President-elect believes it is unwise to attempt to frame a permanent tariff law under present conditions, but believes some stopgap legislation is necessary, according to Mr. Fordney. Likewise Mr. Harding thinks the most prudent tariff should not be rushed through, which would be the case if it were to be enacted early in the session because of the insistent demand for revenue revision.

To Await Stabilized Conditions.

"Then, after this temporary relief has been afforded to American industry, Mr. Harding will turn to the revision of the revenue laws, which I believe can be completed by late summer," said Mr. Fordney.

He feels that many of the present taxes are burdensome and must be eliminated, but that revenue revision is a big task. By selecting a temporary tariff and then taking up revenue revision, Mr. Fordney believes Congress need not rush unnecessarily in framing a revenue law and that this plan will also bring permanent tariff revision near a period of more stabilized conditions.

The President-elect also has cognizance of the fact that within the next twelve months obligations of \$3,000,000 of the Government will fall due, including the temporary certificates of indebtedness, the War Savings Bonds and the Victory notes. Mr. Fordney recommended that these be refunded into long term bonds.

Mr. Fordney said Mr. Harding's fiscal policy has been carefully framed and that it will be part of a financial address and the main feature of his message to the new Congress. It also will be communicated to the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means committee during March, he said.

HUGO STINNES DENIES DEAL WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Says He Is Not Seeking Concessions at Brinks.

BELT, Feb. 21.—Hugo Stinnes, industrial capitalist and director of the Voermann shipping company, denies that he is negotiating with the Russian Soviet Government for concessions in the town of Brinks, or that he has ever approached the Moscow Government with a proposition for exploiting the former Government arsenal and other industrial plants there.

A London despatch on February 19 asserted that a Moscow Bolshevik newspaper had declared that Stinnes was negotiating for a concession to work the Brinks iron and steel works, one of the greatest institutions in Russia.

DAUGHTERY TAKES PLACE IN CABINET; HOOVER PROBABLE

Harding Names Ohioan for Attorney-General, With a Promise to Give Out Others Soon.

REBUKES HIS CRITICS

Says "Opposition Merely Strengthened Conviction" That Campaign Adviser Was Right Man.

THINK MELLON CHOSEN

Hoover's Democratic Past Is Not Disqualifying, Asserts President-Elect, Since He Learned Better.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 21.—President-elect Harding added a second to his list of Cabinet certainties to-day by announcing that he would hand a commission as Attorney-General to Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio if the latter would accept. Mr. Daugherty afterward said he would accept the appointment.

"No man," he said, "would refuse to serve a friend and his country in the circumstances. I am appreciative of both the honor and the responsibility."

In making his part of the announcement, Mr. Harding for the first time since his nomination and election to the Presidency revealed publicly a side of his makeup of which only his intimate associates had been conscious. It may be accepted as indicative of the course he intends to pursue as President. It was accepted as a broad hint to his political critics that in the matter of Cabinet appointment at least he purposes to be the judge of the men he will invite to take office under him.

Sharp Answer to Critics.
Mr. Daugherty's qualifications had been questioned by certain sections of the press opposed to Mr. Harding, and in this connection Mr. Harding said with reference to Mr. Daugherty:

"I can say this—the opposition to his appointment has merely strengthened my conviction that I want him."

Mr. Daugherty's name came up during the daily chat with the newspaper correspondents when Mr. Harding was asked about a letter he was reported to have written to an Ohio Republican announcing his intention to appoint Mr. Daugherty.

"So far as I am concerned," he replied, "I am prepared to invite Mr. Daugherty to become a member of the Cabinet. I think he is a fine man and will make a great Attorney-General. I would announce his name now if he were prepared to tell me that he could arrange his personal affairs so as to make the sacrifice."

Will All Be Worthy, He Says.
Mr. Harding was asked if other early announcements of Cabinet places might be expected. He went on: "There will be no hiatus. There will be a Cabinet, a Republican Cabinet—wholly Republican—one that I will be very proud to sponsor."

The President-elect was in an unusually communicative mood. "I'll tell you something about Cabinet making," he said, "and I think it will be interesting."

Mr. Harding thereupon explained that three distinct considerations were involved in the construction of a partisan Cabinet. They were: First, service, which meant the ability of the man under consideration to serve in the post selected for him; second, the popular sentiment for his selection, and, third, the broad political considerations involved in appointing to an office.

Mr. Harding added that he did not